

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號八月九十九十八年一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

四月八日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERIQUE PRINCE, 35, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAFFER, THE CHINESE EVANGELISTIC OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

GYPSY.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARY CO., Calcutta.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACE, F. A. de CRUZ, SAVAGE, QUELCH & Co., AMoy, N. MOALLE, Foochow, Hengchow, &c. Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANKA, CHAW-

FORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. annual interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and begin-

ning July.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 1741

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,410,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PDS.....\$7,500,000
PROVISIONS.....

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Chairman—W. H. FOULKS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALKEMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN,
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. E. J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. L. POSENUCKE, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong, G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai, JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Orbits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the past season and electing the Committee and Officers for the coming season, will be held at the PAVILION on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, at 5 p.m.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Sec. H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, September 12, 1889. 1776

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been Received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lower Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th Instant.

The line of FIRE will be in a North-Western direction from the Battery.

All SHIPS, JUNKS and other VESSELS are CAUTIONED to keep clear of the Range.

By Command,

ARTHROON SETH,
for the Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, September 16, 1889. 1792

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE YORK KWAN YEEN
CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE SECOND COMPETITION for the 1st Stage will take place NEXT SATURDAY, 21st Instant, at 3.15 p.m.

The ENTRANCE FEE for this Stage only, i.e. 30 cents, or for the Two Stages i.e. 60 cents, must be sent to me before 5 p.m. on Friday next, 24th Instant. The Second Stage will be shot off on Saturday, 28th Instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, September 17, 1889. 1809

TWO Good DRAUGHTSMEN wanted

for Architect's Office in Hongkong,
EUROPEAN or CHINESE. Apply, stating
Salary required, &c.

H. c/o The China Mail Office.

Hongkong, August 25, 1889. 1866

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's OFFICES, on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 7, 1889. 1741

VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL,
YOKOHAMA.

THIS SCHOOL, situated in a very healthy position on the Bay, provides good EDUCATION FOR BOYS from 8 to 17. Boarders taken. Prospectus with Office of this Paper.

C. H. BINTON, M.A., OXON,
Head Master.

LOST.

THE Undertaken 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the Undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, July 1, 1889. 1267

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

N. O. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Rent
\$30 and taxes.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 21, 1889. 147

100 Shares.

The TRANSFER of these SHARES has been STOPPED at the BANK.

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1740

Local Bills Discounted.

Orbits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1889. 1458

SHOOTING GALLERY,
AT
No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET,
under the UNION CLUB.

Opened from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from
3 to 12 p.m.

Hongkong, September 8, 1889. 1748

LOANS made on MORTGAGE on
LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT and SOLD.

ESTATES managed and all kinds of
LAND AGENT and COMMISSION BUSINESS conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in

Ice House Lane belonging to the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, Suitable for OFFICES. Possession on 1st October, Next.

Apply to the MANAGER at the Director

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1889. 1458

Proprietor.

China Mail Office.

September 1, 1889. 1000

CHINESE MAIL.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, September 1, 1889. 1000

CHINESE MAIL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, September 1, 1889. 1000

CHINESE MAIL.

Hongkong, September 1, 1889. 1000

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Chartered S.S. *Moray*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONG-KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damage and/or shortages not later than the 27th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 13, 1889. 1812

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Nidus*, Captain E. G. PAFF, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the KOWLOON PIER AND GODOWN CO. and stored at their risk.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Inst., at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMENS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1889. 1810

INTIMATIONS.

WINDSOE HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
NO. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to Residents and Travellers, has a Spacious DINING ROOM, and a large number of well FURNISHED BED-ROOMS with all comforts. A Good Table kept. TABLE D'HOTE.—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Tea, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1812

NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.
MODERATE TERMS.
Mrs. KJELLER,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1815

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DOLTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANTHORPE, German ship, Captain B. Bowell—Order.
CORSIA, British barque, Captain A. O. Brown—Ginsalves & Co.
REMONTE, American ship, Capt. G. P. Spalding—Butterfield & Swire.
ROBERT S. BARNARD, British ship, Capt. Andrews—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SARUMA, British barque, Captain A. G. Swanson. Edward Schollies & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

TUCK LOONG,
General Dry-ware.

HAS Received a Large Assortment of NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, Ex S.S. *Bomby*, comprising:—

FINE CASHMERE, PLUSH, VELVET and VELVETINE of every shade, FLANNELS, HOMESPUN, CLOTHES, SHIRTING, SERGE, BEEFIE and BERLIN WOOL and 4-PLY FINGERING, ANDALUSIAN and SIEVELT WOOL, RIBBONS, NEEDS, DESIGNS OF SILK and SATIN DRESS PIECES, SUN-SHADES, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c., &c.

All at Reasonable Prices.

TUCK LOONG hopes to receive by every Mail during the Winter, the Newest Goods from the Home Markets.

TOUCH LOONG,
No. 5, Lyndhurst Terrace,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1817

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Moyne*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONG-KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMTED, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Under-signed, before Noon on the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Inst., at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th Inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1816

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Moyne*, J. S. Hoag, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th Inst. at 8 a.m.

For Freight, &c., apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1815

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1818

DAKIN'S
PURE CARBOLIC SOAP.

Toilet and Medicinal,
a safeguard against all
skin diseases.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS,
FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship *Finstiro*, F. Dwyer, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1818

CLOTHES BRUSHES
in EBONY AND WOOD.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LTD., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, September 5, 1889. 1731

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION, VESSELS, AGENTS, DATE OF LEAVING.

Bremen, v. Singapore. Bayron (s).... Norddeutscher Lloyd Sept. 25, at 4 p.m.

Havre, L'don & H'burg (Flinshire) (s).... Adamson, Bell & Co. About Sept. 26.

Hollow and Bangko. Taichoo (s).... Yusuf Fa' Hong.... Sept. 19, at 8 a.m.

London, v. Suez Canal (N star).... Butterfield & Swire.... September 19.

London, v. Suez Canal (Titan).... Butterfield & Swire.... September 21.

London, v. Suez Canal (Cyde) (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

London, v. Suez Canal (Dove) (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

London, v. Suez Canal (Clyde) (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

New York, v. Singapore (Amoy) (s).... Adamson, Bell & Co. About October 1.

Port Darwin, &c., v. Amoy. Chingtu (s).... Russell & Co. Quick despatch.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. City of Peking (s).... Pacific Mail S. S. Co. September 22.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Arctic (s).... & O. S. N. Co. Sept. 28, at 1 p.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Nizam (s).... Russell & Co. Quick despatch.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... Douglas Laprade & Co. Sept. 20, at 10 a.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... Russell & Co. Sept. 20, at 10 a.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... Russell & Co. Sept. 27, at 4 p.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... Adamson, Bell & Co. Sept. 26, at noon.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... Butterfield & Swire.... Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.

S. Francisco, v. Japan. Pekoo (s).... & O. S. N. Co. Sept. 27, daylight.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... Arnhold, Karberg & Co. Sept. 19, at 8 a.m.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... Arnhold, Karberg & Co. About Sept. 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... Butterfield & Swire.... September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... Butterfield & Swire.... September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

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Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

Shanghai, v. Singapore. Moyne (s).... & O. S. Co., Co. September 21.

world that we were actuated by motives of spite. The plaintiff, during the course of the trial, described the writer of the letter as a stabber in the dark and loudly demanded his name. The defendant knew his duty as a journalist too well to gratify such curiosity. Were the editor of a newspaper to divulge the name of his correspondents, whenever he did this, it was one of the greatest privileges of the public press would disappear. The writer, as far as we know, was almost an entire stranger to Mr. Fraser Smith, and was actuated, we firmly believe, solely by indignation at the spectacles of a man who had been connected with an attempted cornering standing up in a public meeting and condemning in strong language what may regard as a far less harmful species of cornering.

We do not wish to recapitulate the facts of the salt "corner," on which the charges in the letter were based. These facts have been twice disclosed in Court, and we leave the public to judge of the conduct and honourableness of the parties concerned. The plaintiff, although the words "corner" and "ring" are very often in his mouth when criticising the action of others, usually refers to this salt business as a "salt farm" or "salt syndicate." But the names do not alter the character of the business. The object of the confederates, as stated by Mr. Smith himself, was to profit by the salt in the Colony, and, till the price rose. His Lordship said, in his summing up the other day: "If the buying up of the salt for the purpose of raising the price is not cornering in one sense, I do not know what cornering is." We quite endorse that opinion. It seems to us an indisputable fact that cornering, or at least cornering of certain descriptions, is legal. The particular corner was doubtless within the strict letter of the law, but it is a creditable business to engage in? What would have been the result had the "corner" been successful? The whole of the salt in the Colony would have been in the hands of this "ring." To enable them to obtain the handsome profits they expected and pay the large expense for gunboats, &c., the price would have to rise very considerably. It was the intention of the "cornered," that the price should rise. As Mr. Smith said, they were to hold the salt until it did rise. The result of this great rise in the price of an article, which, as our speculator put it, is indeed the poorest in the Colony, would have been to inflict suffering on a large class of the community. The speculators have salt. The syndicate controlling the import and holding all the salt in the Colony was to be in a position to demand whatever price it liked, and rich and poor would be compelled to buy in order to live. This may be a perfectly legal business, but we have no hesitation in saying it is a gross violation of the economic conditions on which civilized life is possible. Were trust and syndicates of this class to become general—were all the necessities of life held by a few capitalists—the rest of humanity would exist only on sufferance, and civilised society would soon become impossible. If the speculators who are financing trusts and corners do not, as the salt corners in this Colony did, come to grief from the impossibility of mutual trust, society will soon have to take drastic measures for its own protection.

The revelations made in the Supreme Court with regard to this Salt corner case were not, however, the only reason given for the letter. Had there been no other circumstances, and had the speculator come to us in the month of March, four or five months after the judgment had been given in the case, he would have said: "No, your letter may be true and may be justifiable comment on transactions which we are not, however, the only reason given for the letter. Had there been no other circumstances, and had the speculator come to us in the month of March, four or five months after the judgment had been given in the case, he would have said:

"I

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour Mr. Justice Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The monthly Criminal Sessions commenced to-day.

ROSSER FROM A DWELLING-HOUSE.
Chan Kuan, barbers, was charged with stealing \$25 from a dwelling house on 24th Oct. last. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury were sworn: Messrs F. W. H. Elmer, J. Armstrong, T. F. S. Alonso, H. B. Lightwood, P. A. Schubelberger, E. W. Terry, and A. M. Ferreira.

The Acting Attorney General (Hon. A. J. Leach) said the prisoner and a man named Wong Ayan seemed to have been living together in a cockloft, and on the 24th October Wong Ayan had occasion to open a box to take out a pawn-ticket. He did so in the presence of the prisoner. Shortly afterwards he went out, and on his return he found that \$25 which he had in his box had disappeared. The prisoner was suspected and arrested.

After hearing the evidence the jury unanimously found the charge proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months hard labour.

SHOOTING AT A DISTRICT WATCHMAN.

Cheung Ho was charged with shooting at Lee Fuk, a district watchman, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Justice Clarke said Lo Fuk, district watchman, was on duty early on the morning of the 9th September at Pei-ya West. While he was standing there he saw the prisoner walking along with a bundle under his arm. From some reason his suspicion was aroused and he followed the prisoner. He asked him what he had got in the bundle, and not getting a satisfactory answer he told him he must go along with him to the Police Station; then he walked along a little way when the watchman saw the prisoner put his hand under his coat. The watchman seized him by the queue with his left hand and held the prisoner's left arm. The prisoner had a revolver in his left hand and fired over his left shoulder at the watchman whose left shoulder was grazed by the bullet. He struggled with the prisoner for some time until another district watchman came up and between them they arrested the prisoner.

The jury, on the evidence of the watchmen and a neighbour, found the prisoner guilty by six to one. There was another charge against the prisoner, but his Lordship reserved sentence.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY BY A SERVANT.
Kwok Cheung, servant in the employ of Mr. John Henderson, Mosque Street, was charged with stealing a number of articles of jewellery of the value of \$20, the property of his employer, on the 9th September. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

of dubious repute in order to corner salt. That is to say, Mr. Fraser Smith sent to these people known to them to be people of bad repute in order that he might obtain his name. That we can honestly say, was an interpretation which never entered our mind or the mind of our correspondent. It does not seem even to have entered the plaintiff's mind, and we believe not one person in the Colony gave such a rendering to the words. It was well known that the Chinese went to Mr. Smith and not Mr. Smith to the Chinese. We admit that the Judge's meaning can be read into the words, but we maintain it is not the natural reading. What is meant is simply that Mr. Fraser Smith and some Chinese of dubious repute were joined together in a movement in order to corner salt. Mr. Smith before he went to the dinner in the Chinese hotel, may have considered the men honest and upright citizens, although the project they suggested to him did not very righteous one. After this meeting in the hotel and before an engagement was really entered into, he knew that they were men who did not scruple to represent bribery and corruption. Word it not have been more consistent with the traditional standard of European morality to have, on hearing of such a proposal, an once refused to associate himself with men of such loose morality? The bringing of a European officer was, as his Lordship truly remarked, an infamous proof. After being arrested for the former charge, the articles in the bundle were identified as part of the property pirated from a junk at Capo-sima. The prisoner was also identified as having been one of the pirates who boarded the trading junk. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour for shooting at the constable, the one to take effect after the other, making in all ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RWARD TO THE CONSTABLE.

His Lordship called the constable who arrested the prisoner and said he had been very well indeed in keeping hold of this man after seeing he was armed with a revolver. His act had led to the apprehension of a serious offender, and he would recommend a reward of \$25.

The Acting Attorney General said the prisoner was left alone in his employer's house on the date in question by Mrs. Henderson, and on her return she found that a drawer in her bedroom had been broken open and a quantity of jewellery it contained stolen. The circumstances pointed to the prisoner as the thief and he was arrested. Some of the articles had been found afterwards concealed in a lumber room.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes. A new jury was sworn, consisting of Messrs A. G. Apair, A. N. V. Schönenberg, Wong Yip-tso, John Roberts, E. C. Manning, Low Mong, and A. W. Becker.

PRIEST.

Cheung Ho, who had in the morning been convicted of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was charged with piracy. After being arrested for the former charge, the articles in the bundle were identified as part of the property pirated from a junk at Capo-sima. The prisoner was also identified as having been one of the pirates who boarded the trading junk. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour for shooting at the constable and imposed a similar sentence for piracy, the one to take effect after the other, making in all ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE OPUM SMUGGLERS AND THE STEAMBOAT CO.

A SEIZURE OF OPUM AND ITS RESULTS.

At the Magistrate this afternoon, before Mr. Robinson, Capt. G. B. Lafour, of the s.s. *Honan* was charged at this instance of Mr. J. Spooner, Chief Excise Officer of the Opum Farm, with having been unlawfully in possession of a quantity of prepared opum on the 12th inst. Mr. J. F. Webber appeared for the Opum Farmer, and Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., for the defence.

Mr. Webber proposed to make three distinct charges: one under section 2 of Ordinances 1 of 1884, which is, "No person shall bring into this colony or the waters thereof or have in his possession within the same any oil or prepared opum not being dried opum without having a valid certificate"; another under section 10 of this ordinance; which provides that when an excise officer has reasonable ground for believing that there is boiled or prepared opum on board a steamship, he has a right to search without a warrant; and a third under section 5, inasmuch as Captain Lafour acted as an excise officer without lawful authority.

The facts of the case were these. On Thursday last at 8 p.m. from information received the Opum Farmer instructed the chief Excise Officer, Mr. Spooner, to go on board the defendant's ship, the s.s. *Honan*, which was then lying alongside the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co.'s wharf. Mr. Spooner went on board, and the first person he met was the chief officer, to whom he said, "You have prepared opum on board this ship." Some conversation took place and Mr. Spooner was eventually referred to the Captain, to whom he said, "You have prepared opum on board this ship, I want it." The Captain most distinctly refused to give it to him, and challenged him to search the ship. Mr. Webber then stated what followed before the opum, of which there were 1,200 tuns, was actually given up. He was instructed not to wish Captain Lafour to be tried by a jury. He had no hesitation in the last in submitting his case to the court of enquiry. The mistreatment was entirely on the part of the plaintiff.

This case in our maiden trial, and we accept Acting Chief Justice Clarke's strictly legal judgment with all respect to his ability and his authority. He found that according to the strict letter of the law, and giving certain words the widest possible meaning—very strained meaning, we think—there was one phrase which was not fully justified by fact; and he awarded the plaintiff \$25, out of the \$10,000 he claimed for his injured reputation. It may seem strange that even this small amount of compensation should be given to a man who has during the past nine years rotted us and others in every conceivable way, an who has not scrupled to indulge times and ways without number in personal attacks of the grossest character. The verdict may seem strange, we say, in the light of these facts, but the strict letter of the law is not always consonant with the fairest justice.

MR. FRANCIS.—I protest against it. His Worship—I don't see that it bears on the point at issue.

Mr. Francis—I think by the time I have concluded you will see that it does.

Mr. Webber—Then I should ask Mr. Francis to give an outline of the evidence he intends to produce.

Mr. Francis—it is not a mean and contemptible statement at all, it is an important statement.

Mr. Webber—I protest against it.

His Worship—I don't see that it bears on the point at issue.

Mr. Francis—I think by the time I have concluded you will see that it does.

Mr. Webber—Then I should ask Mr. Francis to give an outline of the evidence he intends to produce.

Mr. Francis said he would conduct his own case exactly in the way he thought fit. Over and over again, as his Worship must know very well, these steamer have been exposed to great risk in consequence of opium being smuggled up to Canton. In a recent case opum had been smuggled on board, and there was a fire on board afterwards.

Mr. Webber—This is going to be proved!

Mr. Francis (continuing)—And there was the greatest reason to believe that this was done by some persons connected with the opium farm, that they were interested, and it was perfectly clear they were interested in smuggling as much prepared opum out of the colony as possible, and the magnificence of the display when the exhibition of co-operative products is shown open at the Crystal Palace to-morrow.

The high standard of excellence attained in the work exhibited ought not to be surprising, even if it is understood that only the best artisans and most intelligent can take part in these co-operative movements;

but that no less than 100 separate establishments organized on this principle should be creditably represented must be startling to those who have been speaking of co-operation as, still an experiment.

These establishments, some of them very extensive, and employing capital to the amount of many thousands of pounds, are engaged in, nearly 200 individual enterprises.

The exhibition, by opening the eyes of the workingmen themselves to what has been accomplished and what may be accomplished by co-operation, is expected to give an immense impetus to the movement.

There is a growing feeling among the better class of self-governors in England in favor of wage-workers, and their rescue from their present intolerable condition must come through co-operation, and as the feeling spreads among the workingmen themselves fears of socialism, revolution and anarchy lose their terror.

A festival of labor will be held in connection with the exhibition, at which £500 will be distributed in prizes to workers. Another feature will be a concert by 5000 voices.

A RUSSIAN TAX.

N. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—A kashas has been issued sanctioning provincial reorganization under the late Count Tolstoi's scheme.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

London, August 16.—For the first time in many years the Russian Minister of Finance reports a surplus remaining in his hands at the end of the year. A wise and economical administration by the present incumbent of the office has made this result possible. The paper route has risen in value from 37½ cents to 52½ cents within the space of a two-months. An enormous issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest has been converted into 4 per cent. bonds on the most favourable terms.

The subscriptions for the new bonds were largely in excess of any satisfying amount, and demonstrate that the fact that not only is it in the power of the Minister to convert the entire debt of Russia into a lower interest-bearing issue, but that foreign capitalists are eager to invest in a security which two years ago was the football of foreign bourses.

The increased duties on cotton, tea, coffee and jute, and the exorbitant rates of duty levied on opium, alcohol, wines and liquors have doubtless aided. From the Czar down to the humblest burgher a system of economy has been enforced. Taking the past year as an example of what the Minister of Finance could do with a depleted treasury, it is not risking too much to say that are long the paper route will be valued at 75 cents, or its equivalent in gold.

FRENCH CANADIAN HONOURABLE ADMIRAL.

Ottawa, August 18.—John McDonald has grimly taunted the French people of Quebec with the almost universal contempt with which they view him. During the summer of 1887 Admiral Vigneau of the French Atlantic squadron visited Quebec and Montreal with his flagship *La Minerve*.

The Admiral and his officers were lionized and the enthusiasm with which they were greeted pointed with unmistakable evidence of a well-known license's shop in Little Street, and that offers of two dollars per trip to allow opium to be smuggled on board the steamer. He was further informed that opium was to go on board the Honan from that shop the evening.

As there was no attempt to deny it—

that the Chinese with whom Mr. Fraser Smith did consult suggested that the Customs people should be squared—an infamous suggestion, as His Lordship said.

It was admitted that Mr. Smith himself had called the managing director of the Salt corner a rascal rogue and a cowardly fool. But argues his Lordship, the libel says that he consorted with Chinese

the first person whom I met on the wharf, he gave me some information about the opium. He said he saw some Chinese whom he knew had taken it on board. He also said he had pointed it out to the Captain, and he had taken possession of it. I knew that there had been an attempt to smuggle it aboard by outsiders and that it had been seized by the Captain in the execution of his duty. The Captain gave no reason for not giving up the opium. He said nothing about seeing the Secretary of the Company when giving it up. I did not speak to him as an excise officer's badge.

His ideas are that the Captain was bound to send either for me or the police as soon as he seized the opium.

By Mr. Webber.—The Captain's duty is to hand over the opium to the proper authorities at once. He has no right to act as an excise officer. Captain Lafourre knows that I am chief excise officer.

By His Worship.—No permit for the opium was produced.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Francis said that under ordinary circumstances he did not suppose for a moment that this case would have been defended. In view of Mr. Webber's statement that the Opium Farmer had no intention of pressing for a severe penalty in thought that asking an expression of Webber's opinion as to the rights and duties of parties in this case was rather peculiar, and there had been other similar cases on cases at least resembling this in some of their features, before which gave the whole matter a rather grave aspect, and it was easily for the purpose of getting an investigation of these matters that the case was being defended.

The Hongkong Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co. and Messrs Butterfield and Swire, who were associated with them, had the gravest reason for believing that among the principal smugglers of prepared opium out of the colony was the Opium Farmer and his licensees.

Mr. Webber—Inasmuch as the Customs have retained the opium in order to make an example of it, it is relevant to know to whom it belongs.

Mr. Francis—I am going to prove it so far.

Mr. Webber—Unless you are going to make it absolutely it is not right to make such a statement.

His Worship—I don't think it is relevant to know to whom it belongs.

Mr. Webber—Not at all, your Worship. It is a mean and contemptible innuendo.

Mr. Francis—I wanted to show that the opium was seized from a licensed premises.

Mr. Webber—Under section 10 of this ordinance, if any person has been exposed to great risk in consequence of opium being smuggled up to Canton, he has been exposed to great risk in consequence of opium being smuggled up to Canton.

Mr. Francis—I am going to prove that there is no reasonable ground for believing that there is any opium on board.

Mr. Webber—This is going to be proved!

Mr. Francis (continuing)—And there was the greatest reason to believe that this was done by some persons connected with the opium farm, that they were interested, and it was perfectly clear they were interested in smuggling as much prepared opium out of the colony as possible, and the magnificence of the display when the exhibition of co-operative products is shown open at the Crystal Palace to-morrow.

The high standard of excellence attained in the work exhibited ought not to be surprising, even if it is understood that only the best artisans and most intelligent can take part in these co-operative movements;

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These establishments, some of them very extensive, and employing capital to the amount of many thousands of pounds, are engaged in, nearly 200 individual enterprises.

The exhibition, by opening the eyes of the workingmen themselves to what has been accomplished and what may be accomplished by co-operation, is expected to give an immense impetus to the movement.

There is a growing feeling among the better class of self-governors in England in

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8329.—SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

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For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARLMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1889. 1768

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E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Office, Hongkong, September 17, 1889. 1803

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